and titled "A glazing panel having solar screening properties and a process for making such a panel.", the subject matter of which is incorporated herein by reference. - -

Page 24, replace the paragraph starting at line 11 and ending at line 17 with the following:

- - The procedure of Example 1.1 was followed for further Examples 1.15 to 1.30 with variations in the reactant mixture, the color and thickness of the glass substrate, the thickness of undercoat oxide, and the ratio of Sb/Sn in the reactant mixture and in the coating. For Examples 1.15 to 1.22 the reactant mixture was MBTC and $C1_{1.7}Sb(OCH2CH3)_{1.3}$ without trifluoroacetic acid whereas for Examples 1.23 to 1.30 the reactant mixture was MBTC and $C1_{1.7}Sb(OCH2CH3)_{1.3}$ with trifluoroacetic acid. The Sb/Sn ratio in the reactant mixture for these examples was 0.04. - -

In the Claims:

Please amend claims 29, 37, 38, 49, 53, 55, 62 and 73 as follows:

29. (Amended) A method of manufacturing a glazing panel having a solar factor (FS) of less than 70% and a luminous transmittance (TL) of less than 70%, and being comprised of a vitreous substrate and a tin/antimony oxide coating layer provided on the vitreous substrate and having a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.01 to 0.5, the method comprising the steps of:

providing reactants in gaseous phase which comprise tin and antimony compounds, which are present in an amount effective to form the tin/antimony oxide coating layer; and

forming the tin/antimony oxide coating layer pyrolytically on the vitreous substrate from the reactants in gaseous phase to provide, based on at least the Sb/Sn molar ratio and the thickness of said tin/antimony oxide coating layer, the glazing panel having a solar factor (FS) of less than 70% and a luminous transmittance (TL) of less than 70%.

37. (Amended) The method according to claim 29, wherein the tin/antimony oxide coating layer has a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.03 to 0.5.

C4

38. (Amended) The method according to claim 29, wherein the tin/antimony oxide coating layer has a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.05 to 0.5.

C5

53. (Amended) A method of manufacturing a glazing panel having a solar factor (FS) of less than 70% and being comprised of a vitreous substrate and a tin/antimony oxide coating layer provided on the vitreous substrate and having a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.03 to 0.5, the method comprising the steps of:

providing reactants in gaseous phase which comprise tin and antimony compounds, which are present in an amount effective to form the tin/antimony oxide coating layer; and

forming the tin/antimony oxide coating layer pyrolytically on the vitreous substrate from the reactants in gaseous phase to provide, based on at least the Sb/Sn molar ratio and the thickness of said tin/antimony oxide coating layer, the glazing panel having a solar factor (FS) of less than 70%.

C6

55. (Amended) The method according to claim 53, further comprising the steps of:

mixing the reagents in the gaseous phase to provide a gaseous reactant mixture;

feeding the gaseous reactant mixture to a first nozzle;

feeding superheated water vapor to a second nozzle; and

causing the gaseous reactant mixture from the first nozzle to be brought into the presence of the superheated water vapor from the second nozzle so as to form the tin/antimony oxide coating layer on the vitreous substrate.

62. (Amended) The method according to claim 53, wherein the tin/antimony oxide coating layer has a Sb/Sn molar ratio ranging from 0.05 to 0.5.

Please add the following new claims 77 – 93.

77. A method of manufacturing a glazing panel comprising the steps of :

depositing at least one intermediate coating layer on a clear glass ribbon substrate during formation of the glass ribbon whilst it is still hot by bringing the substrate into contact with a gaseous medium comprising a reactant mixture in the gaseous phase;

providing reactants in gaseous phase which comprise tin and antimony compounds, which are present in an amount effective to form a tin/antimony oxide coating layer;

forming the tin/antimony oxide coating layer pyrolytically on the glass ribbon substrate during formation of the glass ribbon whilst it is still hot by bringing the substrate into contact with a gaseous medium comprising the reactant mixture in the gaseous phase so that the at least one intermediate coating layer is between the glass substrate and the tin/antimony oxide coating layer;

forming the tin/antimony oxide coating layer so that the tin/antimony oxide layer has a thickness between 100 and 470 nm and a Sb/Sn molar ratio which is at least 0.03 and which is less than 0.15 and so as to provide, based on at least the Sb/Sn molar ratio and the thickness of said tin/antimony oxide coating layer, the coated glazing panel having a CIE

solar factor (FS) of less than 60% and a luminous transmittance (TL) measured with illuminant C of between 40% and 65%;

depositing at least one additional coating layer comprised of tin oxide doped with fluorine on the tin/antimony oxide coating layer;

and wherein the coated glazing panel has a luminous reflectance (RL) measured with illuminant C of less than 11%.

78. The method according to claim 77, wherein each pyrolytic coating step is carried out a temperature of from 550°C to 750°C.

79. The method according to claim 77, wherein the coatings are formed inside a lehr which follows the glass ribbon forming device.

80. The method according to claim 77, wherein the coatings are formed inside a float tank on the top face of the glass ribbon whilst the latter is floating on a bath of molten tin.

81. The method according to claim 77, wherein the haze is 1.2% or less.

82. The method according to claim 77, wherein the dominant wavelength of the glazing panel measured with Illuminant C is in the range 470 nm – 490 nm.

83. The method according to claim 77, wherein the Sb/Sn molar ratio is in the range 0.053 to 0.09 inclusive.

84. The method according to claim 77, wherein the luminous transmittance (LT) of the glazing panel is 61.6% or less.

85. A method of manufacturing a glazing panel comprising the steps of :

depositing at least one intermediate coating layer on a glass ribbon substrate during formation of the glass ribbon whilst it is still hot by bringing the substrate into contact with a gaseous medium comprising a reactant mixture in the gaseous phase;

providing reactants in gaseous phase which comprise tin and antimony compounds, which are present in an amount effective to form a tin/antimony oxide coating layer;

forming the tin/antimony oxide coating layer pyrolytically on the glass ribbon substrate during formation of the glass ribbon whilst it is still hot by bringing the substrate into contact with a gaseous medium comprising the reactant mixture in the gaseous phase so that the at least one intermediate coating layer is between the glass substrate and the tin/antimony oxide coating layer;

forming the tin/antimony oxide coating layer so that the tin/antimony oxide layer has a thickness between 100 and 470 nm and a Sb/Sn molar ratio which is at least 0.03 and which is less than 0.15 and so as to provide, based on at least the Sb/Sn molar ratio and the thickness of said tin/antimony oxide coating layer, the glazing panel having a CIE solar factor (FS) of less than 60% and a luminous transmittance (TL) measured with illuminant C of between 40% and 65%;

depositing at least one additional coating layer comprised of tin oxide doped with fluorine on the tin/antimony oxide coating layer.

86. The method according to claim 85, wherein each pyrolytic coating step is carried out a temperature of from 550°C to 750°C.

87. The method according to claim 85, wherein the coatings are formed inside a lehr which follows the glass ribbon forming device.

88. The method according to claim 85, wherein the coatings are formed inside a float tank on the top face of the glass ribbon whilst the latter is floating on a bath of molten tin.

89. The method according to claim 85, wherein the haze of the glazing panel is 1.2% or less.

90. The method according to claim 85, wherein the dominant wavelength of the glazing panel measured with Illuminant C is in the range 470 nm – 490 nm.

91. The method according to claim 85, wherein the Sb/Sn molar ratio is in the range 0.053 to 0.09 inclusive.